was governed according to its old customs and through its native chiefs. No new taxes were placed on it—at least for the time.

Colonization of the South—especially of the Canton region—by Chinese proceeded apace, and it and Han control were favored by placing the passes across the hills between the Yangtze and the south coast under administrative districts of the great valley. Petty states in what is now Kweichow and Yunnan also made their submission to Wu Ti. The conquests in Yunnan were partly with the motive of opening or controlling trade with India via Burma—possibly following up a suggestion of Chang Ch'ien.

Before the death of Wu Ti, then, the Han administrative organization had been extended on the south to include much of what is now Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hainan, the northeastern section of French Indo-China, Kweichow, and Yunnan.

Much of this success on the field of battle was due to modifications in military methods. As under the Ch'in, the old cumbersome war chariot was passing and a more mobile cavalry,, supported by infantry, was coming into use.

The Han Empire was now not far from the size of that which the Roman Republic had recently been building in the Mediterranean world. The culture of this China was probably not so rich or so varied as that of the contemporary West, but, as we shall see a little later, in comparison it was by no means barbarous.

The long reign, the vigor, and the vast conquests of Wu Ti brought marked internal developments in China. Wu Ti continued the policies of his immediate predecessors and further reduced the power of the local princes and increased that of the

bureaucracy which headed up in the Emperor. As had Kao Tsu, he appointed counselors to each *Wang* to watch and report to him the action of these magnates. He continued systematically to divide the great fiefs—commanding the lord to leave his estate not to one heir only, but to partition it among all his sons, Moreover, Wu Ti called into his service men of ability wherever he found them, disregarding birth and often raising to high power those of base extraction. He was an enemy of feudalism and of privilege of birth, for these threatened internal unity and ftis own power. The old aristocracy, already weakened by the wars that